

NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCE.

THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT
TIE UP WITH EUROPE.

Vice President Marshall Explains America's Attitude Toward Foreign Politics—Will Not Interfere With Internal Affairs of Germany or Other Nations.

New York, Sept. 17.—Vice President Marshall, speaking here tonight at a golden jubilee celebration of Scottish Rite Masons, urged a deeper sense of American obligation in the war. In expressing the belief that the United States could never become involved in European politics, he said, "before the war the question of dual citizenship was not raised in spite of the great tide of immigration."

"No one ever doubted the loyalty to the flag of all these people, whether foreign born or the sons of foreign born," said the vice president. "Our isolation made it immaterial to us whether there was any difference between loyalty and patriotism, and true to a thousand years of tradition we did not face the question until it became of moment."

"The years drew us closer and closer to Europe in the ties of commerce and in the friendly relations of travel. More and more we became part of the world; and suddenly a mad monarch, drunk with military power and crazed with the idea that he was divinely ordained to rule the world, plunged Europe into war so awful that all wars which had preceded it paled into insignificance."

"Still we stood by our ancient ideas of isolation, but in two years and a half we discovered that there was a vast difference between loyalty and patriotism. The hearts of men flamed up very largely in response to the blood that flowed in their veins. Patriotism showed itself as dependent, not upon place of residence nor political ideas, but rather upon heredity."

"Patience at last was exhausted and there was nothing for a self-respecting people to do, if their republic was to be true to its traditions, save to engage in the war on the side of democracy."

"I do not care to engage in any hair-splitting, although there seems to be much discussion as to whether this war is being waged to make the world safe for democracy or to make democracy safe for the world." Of course, it was meant by the president when he spoke of making "the world safe for democracy" or "to make democracy safe for the world."

"We all know that liberty is not license, nor democracy demagoguery. We all know that the world can not be made safe for murder and arson and pillage and anarchy and everything for which the socialist and the I. W. W.'s may stand; and we know also that such things as these can not be made safe for the world."

"Democracy means the rule of the people under whatever form of government they may choose to express it, but when once the rule of the people has been expressed, through their chosen representatives, then—and particularly in the hour of war—however much any of us may think that certain of the policies are mistaken policies, free speech, free press and liberty of conscience do not justify criticism, for criticism, however unintentionally expressed, invariably gives aid and comfort to the enemy."

"Conscription as a principle may be a subject of debate, but not now. This democracy has adopted it for the purposes of this war and discussion of it ought to be held in abeyance. This government, by its chosen representatives, has declared this war. If there be any who think it is not justified, let them not be of aid and comfort to the enemy by voicing their sentiments."

"I want this war to end, but not to end until the people in every land shall possess the right to make peace and declare war either directly or through their chosen representatives. I want blood and birth in social standing, and educational qualifications and religious trend all to be forgotten in this new parliament of new men, this federation of the world."

"I do not want entangling alliances, with European nations. It is not necessary to have them. When we sit at the council table of the world, I trust we may do so as the representative of newer and better isolation—an isolation of the spirit, free to say to the Germanic people, 'Have what government you please, but let us know that it is yours;' free to say to the oldest of constitutional governments, the British empire, 'We have made this fight with you as our ally in the cause of democracy, but we are not willing to change our system. The Windsor tie does not harmonize with the cut of our democracy.'"

Mrs. Singfried Fantl and daughters of Savannah, Ga., are visiting Mrs. Ferd Levi on Washington street.

VON LUXBURG REPUDIATED.

HAVING BEEN CAUGHT, GERMAN AGENT TURNED DOWN BY HIS GOVERNMENT.

Argentine Minister at Berlin Cables His Government That Kaiser Regrets His Envoy's Actions and Disapproves Absolutely of Expressions He Used.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 17.—Dr. Luis B. Molina, the Argentine minister at Berlin, today informed the Argentine foreign office by cable that the German government had expressed regrets over the actions of Count von Luxburg, the German minister to Argentina. Dr. Molina reported that Baron von Dembusche-Haddenhausen, under secretary of the German foreign office, had informed him that Germany disapproved absolutely of expressions used by Count von Luxburg in his dispatches.

The under secretary, who acted for Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary during his absence in Munich, asked the Argentine minister to request the Argentine government to notify Count von Luxburg that the German government wished him to return immediately to Germany to explain the entire matter personally. Dr. Molina was asked to obtain a safe conduct for Count von Luxburg.

Foreign Minister Pueyrredon, after reading Dr. Molina's cablegram, announced that he declined to accept the assurances of Baron von Dembusche-Haddenhausen as a satisfactory settlement of the Luxburg incident because it was merely the verbal statement of an under secretary. The Argentine foreign office is awaiting a formal note from the German government before closing the incident.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 17.—The report from Berlin that Dr. Luis B. Molina, the Argentine minister to Germany, had explained to the German government that the handling of passports by Argentina to Count von Luxburg, the German minister, was a personal matter and did not signify a rupture of relations, was classed as of doubtful accuracy by Foreign Minister Pueyrredon today. It was true that a rupture had not been created by handing Count von Luxburg his passports, the foreign minister stated, but Dr. Molina's instructions did not provide for any explanation of the situation to Germany.

The foreign minister reiterated today that there will be a rupture of relations with Germany if the latter's explanation of the Luxburg incident is not absolutely satisfactory. He requested the senate to abandon the proposed secret session set for today to consider the matter as he prefers to make all explanations at a public session later.

No request for a safe conduct has been received from Count von Luxburg. He has notified the foreign office, however, that he plans to leave Argentina by a Dutch steamer sailing September 28 or on a Spanish vessel October 2.

Since being handed his passports Count von Luxburg, it is stated, has been circulating the statement that the idea of sinking Argentine ships "without leaving a trace" was suggested to him by the foreign minister of Argentina as a means of preventing complications. This statement was characterized by Foreign Minister Pueyrredon as the "greatest, most shameful barefaced lie" in his official experience.

WATER WORKS GUARDED.

Soldiers Guarding Water Line From Spartanburg to Camp Wadsworth—Will Shoot on Sight.

Spartanburg, Sept. 17.—The pumping station which furnishes the water supply for the city of Spartanburg and Camp Wadsworth was placed under military guard today and sentries were posted along the eight miles of pipe line leading to camp. This action was taken as a precautionary measure. Several suspicious looking persons have been seen in the vicinity of the pumping station for several days and one man, who could not give a satisfactory account of himself, has been placed under arrest. The soldiers on guard have instructions to shoot any person who does not halt when commanded to do so.

SENDING LUXBURG HOME.

Argentina Trying to Arrange for His Speedy Departure on Spanish Ship.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 18.—It is learned from private sources that Argentina will request Spain to obtain from the United States and England safe conduct for Count Luxburg as he is to leave on a Spanish vessel. This is not in accordance with diplomatic usage, but it is understood Argentina wishes to escape the necessity of extending to the expelled representative the usual courtesies.

ROUMANIANS ATTACK GERMANS

OFFENSIVE STARTED ON VARNITZA RIVER REGION.

Fortified Positions Taken from Germans—No Changes on Riga Front or on British Lines in Franco—Kerensky Goes to Army Headquarters—Fighting on the Meuse.

While the situation on the Riga front, remains unchanged, according to Petrograd reports, the Roumanians yesterday took the offensive against the Teutons in the Varnitza region and captured several fortified Teuton positions.

Inactivity continues on the British front, General Haig reporting no important operations.

A Petrograd dispatch says Premier Kerensky, accompanied by the ministers of marine and war, has left for general headquarters in the field. The purpose of his visit was not divulged.

The Germans reached the French lines south of the Miette river last night, but after a sharp fight were repulsed with heavy losses.

Paris reports artillery active on both sides of the Meuse.

ACCUSED BY UNCLE SAM.

Five Charged With Conspiracy and Fraud at Columbia.

Columbia, Sept. 17.—Charged with alleged conspiracy, forgery and defrauding the United States government, S. M. Shannon, G. L. Shannon, Tom Drawdy, J. B. Davis and M. M. Hamler, all of Columbia, have been arrested on warrants sworn out here before R. Beverly Sloan, United States commissioner. The men were taken into custody by the military police and lodged in the Richland county jail and all have been released on \$2,000 bonds, each, except Tom Drawdy.

It is alleged by the government agents that the men put in time for more than one job simultaneously, collecting for more work than they had done. It is said that the men got more than one work badge each, collecting wages on each badge, and that the foreman of the gang in which they worked cooperated with them in helping to defraud the government, as it is alleged. The foreman was among those arrested.

LYNCHING IN GEORGIA.

Negro Hanged Near Athens for Attacking Woman.

Athens, Ga., Sept. 18.—A thirty-year old negro, Rufus Moncrief, was lynched near Whitehall early today for an attack on a white woman. His body was found hanging beside the road.

There is no report of the negro having been arrested. He was probably captured by a mob traveling in automobiles.

STRIKE SITUATION SERIOUS.

SECRETARY OF LABOR OFFERS SERVICES AS MEDIATOR.

Strikers Trying to Induce Mill Workers to Join Them to Shut Down Mills Furnishing Lumber to Government Shipbuilding Plants.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Secretary of Labor Wilson has telegraphed W. T. Boyce, assistant commissioner of immigration, who is in San Francisco, offering his services as a mediator or conciliator in the ship building strike. The extension of the strike to mills producing lumber for the government ships is feared by the shipping board officials. Reports from Portland and Astoria, Orgeon, say that the striking carpenters are trying to induce the mill workers to strike. Shipping board officials favor a substantial wage increase with government participation on the basis of ship building profits.

Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board appealed to Samuel Gompers to stop the strikes of the Pacific Coast, which are holding up government ship building. Mr. Hurley held a conference with Secretary Daniels on the navy's settlement of the wage demands of employees in government yards.

NO COMPROMISE PEACE.

France is Determined to Fight Until Basis of Permanent Peace is Secured.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The declaration of the new ministry reaffirms France's determination to continue the war until the disannexation of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany is assured, with reparation for damages.

BUSINESS NOT GREEDY.

President of United States Chamber of Commerce Praises Business Men

Atlantic City, Sept. 18.—Cases where the selfishness and greed of business men outweighed their patriotism are "exceptional," R. G. Rhett, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told the convention of American Business and Industrial leaders here today. He said American business had no intention of profiting at the government's expense.

TROOPS ON DUTY.

Effort Being Made to Preserve Order in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—Two companies of marines and special police patrols are attempting to prevent a recurrence of yesterday's rioting, which resulted from the strike of twenty-five thousand mechanics trying up government shipbuilding contracts. The can manufacturing industry, vital to food conservation, is also affected.

SHIP FAMINE SOON.

EVERY AVAILABLE SHIP NEEDED IN SPRING TO SUPPLY ARMY.

Vice Chairman Strauss of Shipping Board Tells Business Men of The Crisis in Shipping Affairs That Confronts the Country.

Atlantic City, Sept. 19.—Within six months the demands of the American army abroad will require that the government divert every available American merchant vessel in the coastwise and others to the overseas service, R. B. Stevens, vice chairman of the shipping board told the business men in war convention. Stevens said the real pinch would come next spring before the government had begun to turn out vessels in large numbers. He urged the passage of a bill empowering the president to allow neutral vessels to engage in coastwise trade.

NO OXFORD SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examinations Will be Held But No Elections Until End of War.

Columbia, Sept. 28.—It is announced from Oxford that because of the war there will be no elections to the Rhodes scholarships this year. The operation of the selective draft makes it likely that any candidate for election to a scholarship will be called upon for military service and the conditions of exemption for physical unfitness would apply nearly in the same way to the candidates for Oxford. Also very many young men who had intended to enter as candidates for the scholarships have already volunteered and given up thought of competing for election. Accordingly the trustees have notified the committees of selections that there will be no further appointments made and all the elections are postponed until war conditions permit the resumption of elections.

Meanwhile the qualifying examinations, which are indispensable to any election but are quite separate from the election, will go on as usual. They will be held this year on the 2nd and 3rd of October, under the supervision of Prof. L. P. Chamberlayne of the University of South Carolina, the secretary of the South Carolina committee of selection. All who pass the examinations will, subject to age limit, be eligible for election to a scholarship as soon as the elections are resumed.

KILLED NINE HUNDRED.

Deadly Execution of British Bomb Dropped on German Barracks.

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.—In a recent entente air raid on Roulers, Belgium, a bomb dropped on a building near the market place killed or wounded nine hundred Germans, according to the Couriers de la Meuse, a Maastricht, Holland, newspaper.

BATTLE FRONT NEWS.

CENTER OF INTEREST APPEARS TO BE ROUMANIAN FRONT.

No Big Battle on British Front But Fighting Goes on Steadily—British Give Germans No Rest and are Doggedly Wearing Them Down.

The Roumanians continue aggressive activity on the Moldavian front, taking a Teuton height near Grozchet.

Petrograd reports quiet on the main Russian front. While British reports still lack any record of major operations the casualty lists disclose the fact that there has been heavy fighting. This recalls recent reports of the correspondent that the British operations have not been so small as might seem, saying that the British are constantly wearing down German resistance. German casualties are not available, but observers calculate them to be extremely heavy.

Norway news dispatches say that two German submarines have been sunk, one by an armed American steamer. Two more Norwegian steamers have been sunk by submarines.

MAY SETTLE STRIKE.

Labor Department Hope for Adjustment of San Francisco Strike.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Labor department officials say that there is some prospect of an adjustment soon of the San Francisco strike.

The urgent suggestion of the American Federation of Labor that the Pacific coast should be a unit in calculating shipbuilding wages, however, dimmed the hopes of settling the San Francisco trouble independently. Officials began the consideration of the situation arising from the recent high wage increase granted Seattle workers by a private firm. Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, postponed his trip to the coast awaiting the arrival of the manager of the Seattle plant, who is due tomorrow.

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST.

Twenty-six Thousand Killed, Wounded and Missing During Week.

London, Sept. 19.—The British casualties reported for the week ending yesterday were forty-eight hundred dead and twenty-two thousand wounded or missing.

GOING TO FRANCE.

Training Camp Officers to Be Sent on Observation Tours.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Regular and National Guard divisional officers commanding training camps will be sent to Europe on an observation tour of the battle fronts and will return to carry on their training duties at end of tour.

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